

The Western Democrat.

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CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$5 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1863.

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THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, than are prescribed in the act of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in aid of the Government for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars into an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in the event of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry, as he may direct. And the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops, when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.
[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

CONFEDERATE TAX.

The Confederate Tax is now due, and for the purpose of collecting it I will attend the following times and places. I hope each one owing a Tax will meet me promptly and pay. Persons failing to pay at the times and places appointed, will, according to Act of Congress, be liable to ten per cent additional tax:

Providence,	Thursday,	1st	of October,
Sharon,	Friday,	2d	"
Steel Creek,	Saturday,	3d	"
Berryhill's,	Monday,	5th	"
Paw Creek,	Tuesday,	6th	"
Long Creek,	Wednesday,	7th	"
Crab Creek,	Thursday,	8th	"
Lemley's,	Friday,	9th	"
Dewees,	Saturday,	10th	"
Millard Creek,	Monday,	12th	"
Harrisburg,	Tuesday,	13th	"
Crab Orchard,	Wednesday,	14th	"
Clear Creek,	Thursday,	15th	"
Morning Star,	Friday,	16th	"
Charlotte during Oct week,	2d	Monday of Oct.	

Merchants and traders are notified that on the first day of October they must return to the Assessors the gross amount of their Quarterly Sales, and pay the Tax thereon to me as soon thereafter as practicable.

D. G. MAXWELL,
Tax Collector for Mecklenburg county.
Sept 21, 1863.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MESSAGERS OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.	
From Char. & S. C. Railroad	5 00 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad	6 25 " and 5 "
" A. T. & O. Railroad	10 00 " and 6 00 "
" W. C. & R. Railroad	3 15 P. M.
DEPARTS.	
For N. C. Railroad	6 20 A. M. and 5 50 P. M.
Char. & S. C. Railroad	7 00 " and 6 00 "
" W. C. & R. Railroad	7 30 "
" A. T. & O. Railroad	3 00 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure.
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.
In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it is received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted.
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Sept 28, 1863

NOTICE.

As several depositions have been committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hanging on my land with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending. I have no objections to prudent persons fishing on my premises.
Oct 5, 1863 4t-pd A. A. KENNEDY.

TAKEN UP.

On the 18th September, near Longan's Ferry, in Mecklenburg county, a team of horses, with saddle and bridle. The horse was in the possession of a negro at the time I took him, and the negro was in company with a white man who gave his name as James Hudgums, who professed to be a pained prisoner from Major's command and claimed that he received the negro and horse. Hudgums has absconded, leaving the horse and negro in my possession. The negro is in Mecklenburg Jail, and the horse is at my plantation. The owner of the horse is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away within 30 days, or he will be sold as the law directs.
B. F. BROWN.
October 5, 1863.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county on the 20th of Sept. 1863, a negro man, who says his name is MORRIS, and that he belongs to James Hudgums of Texas. The negro is copper color, small stature, about 5 feet high and 30 or 35 years of age. He was in company with Hudgums (when arrested) but it is believed he is a runaway, as Hudgums left without making proper efforts to obtain his release. The lawful owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.
Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The County Court of Mecklenburg county give notice that every person who sells or buys from a dog, produce or other articles of personal property, on the streets of Charlotte, or elsewhere in the county, without a lawful permit, will be indicted.
F. M. ROSS, Chairman
Oct 5, 1863 1m of the County Court.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber's Rocky River place on Saturday the 5th inst., a sorrel MULE, 2 years old, and in good order. It is probable he may have followed some one from the factory situated on Rocky River. Any person taking up said Mule and returning him to me shall be liberally rewarded. My Post-office is Kirkland, Cabarrus county.
H. H. PHARR,
Near Rocky River Church.
September 21, 1863 4t-pd

LAND FOR SALE.

For sale, privately, a Farm of four hundred acres, in Randolph county, N. C., lying about twenty miles south-east of High Point, on the plank-road running from High Point to Fayetteville, and about five miles from Ashboro'. About 100 acres cleared, the remainder heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. A two-story log dwelling is the only improvement on the place. Possession given immediately.
T. F. HAGAN,
Care of H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
Sept 28, 1863 1m-pd

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.
Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of payment.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.
Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS,
Charlotte, March 24, 1863 4t

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Our terms are five dollars per year in advance—6 months \$3.
Individual or local shipplasters will not be received. When sent to us, they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid: Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following address of the President was published to the troops in front of Chattanooga on the 17th ult., producing the greatest enthusiasm:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, October 16, 1863.

SOLDIERS: A grateful country has recognized your arduous service, and rejoiced over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State in the Confederacy, your steps have been followed with affectionate solicitude by friends in every part of the Confederacy. Defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been the object of intensest anxiety. The hopes of our cause greatly depend upon you, and happy it is that all can securely rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect. Though you have done much, very much yet remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support and depending upon you for protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invader, where gentle woman, feeble age and helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations.

With eager eyes they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and the homeless refugee pines for the hour when your victorious arm shall restore his family to the shelter from which they have been driven. Forced to take up arms to vindicate the political rights, the freedom, equality and State sovereignty, which were the heritage purchased by the blood of your revolutionary sires, you have but the alternative of slavish submission to despotism, or the independence which a vigorous, united, persistent effort will secure. All which fills the manly breast, nerves the patriot and exalts the hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you. Nobly have you redeemed the pledges given in the name of freedom, to the memory of your ancestors, and the rights of your posterity.

That you may complete the mission to which you are devoted, will require of you such exertion in the future as you have made in the past; and constancy in the patient endurance of toil and danger, and that self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service, as unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

When the war shall have ended, the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably given; to him who has claimed least for himself in proportion to the service he has rendered, and the bitter self-reproach which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one, will be to him who has allowed selfish aspiration to prevail over a desire for the public good.

United as you are in a common destiny, obedience and cordial co-operation are essentially necessary, and there is no higher duty than that which requires each to render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for the harvest of slaughter and defeat. To zeal you have added gallantry, to gallantry energy, to energy fortitude. Crown these with harmony, due subordination, and cheerful support of lawful authority, that the measure of your duty may be full. I fervently hope that the ferocious war so unjustly waged against our country may soon be ended; that with the blessing of peace you may be restored to your homes and the useful pursuits, and I pray that our Heavenly Father may cover you with the shield of His protection in the hours of battle, and endow you with the virtues which will close your trials in victory complete.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN ALABAMA.—President Davis was in Selma, Ala., on the 18th ult., and was most enthusiastically welcomed by an immense crowd of the citizens which assembled in front of the hotel. He congratulated the people on meeting them under such favorable circumstances, and spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of the Alabamians in every battle. He said that if the non-conscripts of Alabama will get their horses, &c., and go to the rescue by guarding Courtland and other points, thereby relieving the regular soldiers from the necessity of doing this sort of duty, such blows will be dealt the enemy that he will find it difficult to recover from. In this way the most effective aid can be given the gallant Wheeler and others who are carrying out the plans of the noble Longstreet, under the supervision of the heroic Bragg. In this way the President is confident that Gen. Rosecrank can be crushed to the dust. It is only by force of arms that the Yankees can be brought to reason, or their plans for our subjugation defeated; self-reliance and energy are now our duty, and we should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected now. The only alternative is to sustain ourselves with renewed energy and determination and a little more sacrifices of the people. The President firmly believes that next spring will see the invaders driven from our borders, and then the farmers who are now refugees can return with their families and pursue their business unmolested as heretofore.

AN ARABIAN HORSE FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The fine Arabian horse presented to President Davis, which has been awaiting a passage in Nassau for some months, has arrived safely in the Confederate States.

HISTORY OF THE SURRENDER OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

Major D. G. McDowell of the 62d N. C. Regiment, which was surrendered at Cumberland Gap, by Gen. Frazer, publishes a letter which is the first reliable account of that affair. It appears that on Monday, the 6th of September, about 9 o'clock A. M., the Yankee General, Shackelford, appeared about two miles from the Gap and demanded its surrender, which was refused by Gen. F., and on Tuesday again made and again refused. The Major's statement continues the narrative:

On Tuesday evening Col. DeCosey's command made their appearance on the north side of the mountain. A portion of his command approached on the Harlin county road, and a portion on the main Kentucky road. A heavy skirmish soon broke out between Capt. Turpin's company, of my regiment, and the advance of the Abolitionists. Capt. Turpin, with his gallant boys, effectually checked the advance of the enemy until late in the evening, when the Yankees disappeared, Capt. Turpin holding his ground, which was something near one mile in advance of our line.

About 3 o'clock, Tuesday evening, Col. DeCosey demanded the unconditional surrender of General Frazer and command. Gen. Frazer replied under flag of truce, asking of Gen. DeCosey the number of forces to which he was ordered to surrender. DeCosey replied near 12 o'clock at night, refusing to give the number of forces under his command, stating that it was from motives entirely disconnected with the attack upon the gap that he did so. Gen. Frazer then refused to surrender, and it was understood that the fight would open at 12 o'clock on Monday. I will state in this connection, that on Tuesday evening a council of the commanding officers of regiments was called, which resulted in the refusal of all to be surrendered. I will state further that a majority preferred the risk of cutting their way through the Yankee lines than to be surrendered on any terms. A fight was therefore confidently expected. Near 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th, when all was in anxious expectation for the fight to open, Gen. Frazer received from Burnside, under flag of truce, a demand for the unconditional surrender of himself and command. Very soon after its reception, one of Gen. Frazer's aid-de-camps came in great haste down the mountain and ordered me to take down my battle-flag and hoist a white flag instead thereof. Although many of us were of opinion that we would be surrendered sooner or later, you can imagine the astonishment with which this struck the brave boys that were so anxiously expecting an engagement.

Various statements have been made in regard to the conduct of the troops composing the command at Cumberland Gap. I assert most positively that I have yet to see troops in finer spirits or more determined to hold their ground than the troops in the gap. I have learned that an attempt is being made to justify the surrender of the gap upon the ground that the troops in the gap would not fight, and that some of them shouted when the flag was ordered down. The last charge was made against the 62d North Carolina regiment. The first is false, and the second not only false, but is a base and cowardly effort to protect those that may be guilty at the expense of the innocent, brave, patriotic, and true. We were surrendered then by Gen. Burnside on Wednesday, the 9th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Many had their escape after the surrender, and among them was your unworthy correspondent. We had when we were surrendered 30 days' worth of the ammunition on hand that we had when the gap was first invested. My regiment 150 rounds to the man, and I presume other regiments had the same. As to the spiking and throwing over the cliffs the artillery mentioned in your issue of the 7th, taken from the Knoxville Register, I know nothing, save one piece that two men of my command was picketing, which they spiked and threw over the cliff near it on their own responsibility.

This I witnessed and know to be true. The number of forces investing the gap I am not by any means prepared to state. It was represented to be near 10,000 on each side the gap. If the surrender was a matter of necessity it was from causes other than a want of provisions, ammunition, or a willingness on the part of the men to do their duty.

CAPTURE OF YANKEE WAGONS.—The following official dispatch was received by Gen. Bragg from General Wheeler:

"We crossed the river in the face of a division at Cotton Port Ford, on the 30th ult., and proceeded in the direction of McMinnville, where, after a sharp fight, we captured a large train, with 700 prisoners. The train was loaded with ammunition and other stores, and was supposed to consist of 700 or 800 wagons, which were burned. We next attacked McMinnville, capturing altogether 530 prisoners and another large train of commissary stores, ammunition, arms, clothing, &c., and destroyed the bridge across Hokeys Creek, together with an engine and train of cars. We then made a demonstration upon Murfreesboro, destroying the railroad bridge over Stone River, took a train of the cars, at the bridge over Wartrace, and then moved to Shelbyville, where we captured a large amount of stores and burned them."

This is a severe blow to Rosecrank, whose men have been on short rations for some days.

NO IMPRESSMENT.—As much anxiety exists on the part of our country friends in relation to the impressment of produce and animals coming to market, we have made inquiry and are authorized to say that all animals hauling produce for local consumption will be respected, and that no impressment will be made of any produce brought by the producer for the consumer. No impressment has been made, nor will be, of any produce whatever intended for private use, and all that is needed is for parties to notify the Commissary that any produce is intended for the use of the consumer, to have it protected. This will protect the consumer as well as the producer. When produce is purchased and hoarded for high prices, it must risk its chances, as it deserves. No order exists for impressing any produce on railroads intended for private use.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Mr Sands Smith, an old citizen of Matthews county, Va., was murdered in a most horrible manner by the Yankees recently. It appears that Col. Spear's 11th Pennsylvania regiment, with some artillery, and a negro regiment from Portsmouth, had been sent to Matthews county to catch Beall's men, who recently destroyed several vessels off the shore. A letter to the Whig says:

During their last raid they had dragged him from his own house, destroying at the same time a portion of his property, and carrying off his negroes and horses. On this occasion he had armed himself with a double-barrelled shot gun, and on the approach of the Yankees fired on them, killing one instantly. He levelled his gun at the other, but the second barrel missed fire. They then rushed upon him, and seizing him, overpowered him by main force, and took him prisoner. They tied a rope to his feet and dragged him to his own yard. His daughter, who has now neither father nor mother, implored the officer to be allowed to see him and bid him farewell. They were refused, and their lives threatened if they dared to approach him. He was then tied behind a buggy and carried four miles beyond Matthews County, where on their return to Gloucester Point.

While on the march Mr Smith was so brutally treated by the private soldiers that he asked to see Col. Spears. When that officer came up, instead of reproving the soldiers he seized a stick and beat the prisoner over the head. He begged for a glass of water, which was refused him, with the remark that he would not wait for water long. They then, by order of the Colonel, tied his hands behind his back, placed him on horseback, tied a rope around his neck and threw the end of it over the limb of a persimmon tree. The horse was then driven from under him. The fall was not sufficient, and he fell to the ground. He begged for mercy, but none was shown him, and Col. Spears ordered his men to fire into him, which they did, and he died pierced with five balls. They then buried him near the tree, leaving his feet sticking out of the ground, and placed at his head the following inscription:

"Warning to d—n bushwhackers. Every d—n man we catch with arms in the woods, we will hang so high that the birds will build nests in them. So take warning, such will be your fate, you damn cowards. Here lies the body of an old bushwhacker."

The next morning after the departure of the Federals, Mr Smith's body was carried to his almost distracted and now orphan family. Mr Thomas Smith, the brother of the murdered man, and owner of the adjoining farm, was also dragged from his house a prisoner and carried off. He was made to stand by and witness the murder of his brother, and the rope with which he was hung was fastened around the neck of the horse which the brother was compelled to ride.

ATROCIOUS DECLARATION.

A Yankee Colonel named Jennison, of Kansas notoriety, is raising a regiment in that State to operate in Missouri. Read the following extracts from a speech of his, and then let the most ardent crowler ask himself if he could ever affiliate with a government so unmindful of the opinions of the world as to entrust military power in the hands of a man, who, beforehand, avowed such criminal purposes—indiscriminate pillage, slaughter, and destruction:

"Do you suppose I will march into Missouri and ask them to take the oath? No, not by a damned sight! If they have protection papers I will hang them, for real Union men need no written proof of their loyalty.

In my next proclamation, I will say to every physically able man in the State of Missouri: 'You must fight for your homes, or you'll be put to death!' And the head of the column will make the road so clear that no copperhead shall ever see the tail end of the column.

I put the negro on the top and the traitor underneath. Everything disloyal, from a Shan-bhe chicken up to a Durham cow, must be cleaned out. Adopt this policy, and there will be no more Copperheads in Kansas.

The Fifteenth will be filled within three weeks from to-day. Its whole duty will be to kill rebels. A voice—"Have you got horses?" Jennison—"I never had any trouble in the old Seventh in getting all the horses I wanted. All the trouble I ever had was in preventing the boys, (and particularly old Pardee, over there,) from leading off six or seven.

But my men must not take anything that will not further the interests of his own regiment. Every man must, of course, be his own judge. This regiment will march with the revolver in one hand and the torch in the other. It will be organized on a military and patriotic, and not a political basis.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

We have this week the pleasure to record the success of the most extraordinary invention of the age, if not the most so of any that the world ever saw—at least the greatest stride in invention ever made by a single individual.

In October last, Dr. Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J., commenced the construction of a war aërostat, for reconnoitering purposes, on his own responsibility, not being able, after submitting his plans to the War Department, to make the honorable Secretary of War "see the utility" of a machine which would go over into access and reconnoiter the force and position of the enemy. His plans showed on the face of them, to any one not stupid, that the machine could not do other than go ahead in any direction in which the bow was pointed, and that, too, with any amount of power or force which might be desired, and which greenbacks would readily procure. The power required and the propelling apparatus added but little weight to the aërostat, whether of larger or smaller dimensions; consequently, it did not increase the dimensions of the aërostat beyond that of balloons of ordinary construction, much less its size than many that are now made. The machine made by Dr. Andrews would carry up three men, in addition to all the fixtures and paraphernalia for its forward movement. It contains 26,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. It carried him, weighing 172 pounds, and 256 pounds ballast.

Upon his invitation, last spring, we have sent our reporters at three different times to witness his experiments with his machine, and have watched its progress with great interest. Its form was that of three cigars pointed at both ends, secured together at their longitudinal equators, covered by a net, and supporting by 120 cords a car sixteen feet below under its centre.

The car was twelve feet long, made of basket work, and was sixteen inches wide at the bottom. The aërostat, or cylinders, were made of varnished linen, like ordinary balloons.

On Friday, the 4th inst., he made his last experiment, and demonstrated to an admiring crowd the possibility of going against the wind and of guiding her in any and every direction with a small rudder, having only seventeen square feet of surface. He made no long flight in one straight line, but his *modus operandi* should be divulged; but by a most ingenious plan demonstrated her capabilities beyond all possibility of doubt, whilst he prevented a public knowledge of his method of propelling.

After a few short flights, to satisfy himself and a few friends that all was right, and that she would do all he had contemplated, he set her off in a spiral course upward, she going at a rate of no less than 120 miles per hour, and describing circles in the air of more than one and a half miles in circumference. She made twenty revolutions before she entered the upper strata of clouds and was lost to view. She passed through the first strata of dense white clouds, about two miles high, scattering them as she entered in all directions. In her upward flight could be distinctly seen her rapid movement in a contrary direction to the moving clouds, and as she came before the wind, passing by them with great celerity. As she was distinctly seen to move, both below and above the clouds on the clear blue sky, at 5 o'clock p. m., with sun shining clear upon her, there could be no mistake or optical delusion to the beholder.

As to her propelling power and motive apparatus, it behoves us not now to speak. It might be considered contraband of war, or affording aid and comfort to the enemy; for with such a machine in the hands of Jeff. Davis, the armies around Washington would be powerless to preserve the capital.

We think Dr. Andrews deserves more praise for the patriotic ingenuity with which he has presorted his secret, and yet tried his grand experiment in the open air before the public, than even that manifested in the conception and construction of his machine. Of that and its beautiful simplicity we may have occasion to speak hereafter. We have the documents.—New York Herald.

HUZZA FOR THE WOMEN.—A gentleman recently from East Tennessee says that previous to the battle of Chickamauga, the Yankees had so far, by lies and misrepresentations, induced the people to believe that Bragg's army was destroyed and the rebellion crushed, that great numbers of credulous Confederates expressed their willingness to submit to the yoke of Northern despotism. At Sweetwater, Tennessee, a meeting of citizens was called to discuss the propriety of hoisting the Union flag over that place, and only one man, Dr. Bogart raised his voice to denounce the disgraceful proposition. Several ladies of the town, with that unquenchable patriotism which is so characteristic of Southern women, declared that they would with their own hands, tear down the Union flag as often as the cravens should put it up, let the consequences be what they might. Among these were Mrs. Bogart, and Mrs. H. F. Smith. All honor to these ladies, and to Dr. Bogart. Their sterling loyalty to the South saved the community of Sweetwater from the stigma of having by a formal public declaration and act announced themselves the subjugated slaves of Abraham Lincoln.—Raleigh Arg.

Judge Bailey, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Wilkes county, said he believed, upon authority, that were it not for the great number of deserters from the Confederate army, conscripts between 40 and 45 would not have been called out, and that it is in the interest as well as duty of all good citizens to return deserters to their posts, to the end that the Government may not be compelled to extend still further the conscript ages.

Southern editors who employ their time attacking the Government, are the first to go to the Yankees when the city in which they do business happens to fall into the hands of the enemy. A memorable example of this was found in New Orleans. The True Delta's political writer could find nothing good in President Davis or the Confederate Congress, and yet pretended to be grossly insulted if any one questioned his Southernism. But he cordially shook hands with Butler and Banks, and "still lives!" His attacks upon the Administration were regarded by those vandals as sufficient evidence of his covert Unionism.—Southern Punch.